

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BUG EXTERMINATOR ADS
And the like not needed to fill
POST-DISPATCH
WANT COLUMNS.

VOL 46, NO. 290.

MONDAY EVENING—ST. LOUIS—MAY 27, 1895.—TEN PAGES.

LAST EDITION.

YOU WANT ANSWERS
To Your Want Ads.
You Get Them Through the
POST-DISPATCH.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Post-Dispatch's Circulation is the Biggest in St. Louis.

CARLISLE FAILED IN HIS MISSION.

The Whole South Will Rise Up
for Free Coinage.

CLEVELAND OUT OF SORTS.

The Memphis Meeting Did Not Mar-
monize With His Gold Mono-
metalist Ideas.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There is an undecrease of feeling in Washington which may find more open expression within a few days that the Memphis "sound money" convention was not the "success" that was anticipated, that it will not be attended by the expected favorable results, and that the President, despite Secretary Carlisle's address, does not desire to consider it as having given full expression to the views of the Administration on the money question.

President Cleveland is not a bimetallist in any sense of the word. He is a straight-out, unqualified, unflinching gold monetarist.

He had earnestly hoped that the Memphis convention would have sat-footed with it with a clear-cut declaration in favor of bank reform, as the true financial base which should be brought before the country.

This undoubtedly had been promised, and on the strength of it Secretary Carlisle was already making preparations in which he had threw overboard the convictions which he had strongly advocated for many years in Congress and on the stand that the Government should have of the same currency, and declared in favor of the single gold standard. He, moreover, carried out his declaration on high authority a program of bank reform, extending on the lines of the Canadian banking system, although that system was not specifically mentioned.

But within ten days of the meeting of the convention, President Cleveland found that the Memphis affair was to be largely a political and business enterprise, and that the South would inevitably lead the convention to throw a soy to the free silverites. This was a blow to Carlisle, who had himself prepared for it, and made him indignant. He had written to the President again, and was especially Secretary Carlisle's friend in Memphis, in which the President again remonstrated with him on the money question. The letter was never sent. Secretary Carlisle was forced to cut his political and business working alliance from his address, leaving a sign of it most interesting and valuable feature.

Secretary Carlisle possesses to a greater extent than any man in public life the faculty of expressing his views and his opinions proportionately clearly and forcibly. So clear cut was his explanation of the objections to free silver that at the time of the meeting that it made conspicuous his failure to save two material propositions advanced by the members of the convention.

The first of these was that notwithstanding the constant fluctuation of the bullion rates between gold and silver during the period when he was in power, caused by nearly all nations, none of them fluctuated so greatly as the United States, and that this was beyond the control of the coinage ratios, beyond 1 in India, as against 1 in the United States.

The second was that the "best money" contention of the gold monetarists had been exemplified by the action of the Government in paying out of its principal, or its gold bearing obligations from the war period up to 1873, when silver was at a premium, to the extent of 3 per cent premium over gold.

These omissions, coupled with the elimination of his views on the banking question, caused him to make the same change which has repeatedly been made against the "sound money" programme, that it has confined its efforts to discrediting the free silver movement, and to find a remedy in the form of a more acceptable plan of reform which would stand the test of its own advocates.

But the President had no intention of wasting anything so valuable as the letter which he had prepared for the Memphis convention. He chose to let its head and tail re-write the introduction to it, and it over to be read at the meeting of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association, and the legislative editor of a New York meeting of any kind, to a shipping coals to Newcastle, and it saved the letter from oblivion, and gave the Memphis convention a chance to see the pearl which they had lost.

President Cleveland has had the reputation of killing off most of his political ambitions, and with them accomplished by all the Chief Magistrates down to 1884, and it is now believed that the Memphis convention has been used as a tool to break the head of Carlisle.

The returning pilgrims from Memphis are whispering that while 10,000 invitations were sent out to the convention, less than 400 changes were received from persons outside of a fifty-mile radius of Memphis. The resolutions were not discussed at any length, and were, through a machine ticket.

It is predicted that Democratic conventions in every State will come out flat-footed for the same reason, and that of 1 to 1, in spite of the President and the Memphis convention, and that a free Republican convention will not be discussed at all.

The sound money men from the same section, who have not allowed their personal convictions to outweigh their judgment, declared emphatically that the Rothchilds are in favor of international bimetallism, and that the gold money missionaries, and that the fight must be made in the North and West.

The States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the Mississippi, have a majority in the electoral college, and the gold money leaders, irrespective of party, declare that the fight must be waged in the States of the South and West. Missouri is to be fought for as an offset for the probable loss of Indiana.

They declare emphatically that it will be decided in the political interests of the East, to close their eyes to the situation. The Democracy of the South and Southwest are irresistibly compelled to free silver and gold, and the North and West will go up to the fact, the sooner they will get into shape for the Presidential campaign.

The "Post-Dispatch" London correspondent, announced that the Rothchilds are in favor of international bimetallism. Senator Jones of Nevada, an excellent authority, has also come out in favor of the gold money. The bankers in Europe are in favor of bimetallism because they have watched closely for a number of years the increase in the price of gold, which has gone up steadily for a decade, and have come to the conclusion that a tremendous fall in the price of gold, as measured in the general price of money, is imminent.

This fall, which has figured as beginning probably within three years and extending indefinitely. They argue that the gold using countries of the world would not stand in the same monetary system the average of

\$200,000,000 gold annually, which may be our causing a fall in its price. The law of supply and demand will work in the case of gold, they think, exactly as it did in the case of silver.

On the other hand, the decrease in the production of silver, which has already set in, is in a complete with the increased demand for it by the silver money countries of the world, all of them on the evening of tremendous industrial developments. The pendulum would swing back, and that silver would again become, as for many hundred years, had been, the most valuable metal. This is in accordance with the prophecies and deductions of Prof. Eduard Suess, the famous Austrian geologist.

With the re-establishment of international bimetallism, the Rothschild would be enabled to exact the payment of all obligations due them in metal which should be paid in gold, at a fixed price, and which they are said to believe will, before many years, be silver.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

Address to the People Issued by the Memphis Bimetallic League.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 27.—The following address to the public is issued by the Central Bimetallic League of Memphis:

"To the People of the United States—The arch enemies of the agricultural and producing classes of our country moved by greed and avarice, by avarice, and by conspiracy to transfer the essentially Governmental power of issuing and controlling the currency to themselves, and to a system of banking corporations, full of vice, of class legislation, and void of any virtue, have made it to the consideration of a patriotic citizen."

"Undaunted by the failure to secure the sanction of the American Congress, the arch enemies of the agricultural and producing classes of our country have boldly taken the initiative step, and attained the object of their conspiracy."

"The great power of exhaustless wealth, and the great power of the Government, have publicly convened in this city of Memphis and openly declared their purpose, that the Constitution, the Constitution, and inherently sovereign, right, and justice, that the constitutional rights of the people, they prize of 'honest money,' are to be sacrificed to the avarice of the Government."

"Bosewetter started from the brewery just before noon for the Northwestern Bank at Fourteenth and North Market streets, only a few blocks away. He carried the money and checks in a valise.

"The assault was made upon him by the two men while he was passing a corner, a block and a half from the brewery. One seized and the satchel containing the money, while the other beat him. The bag was wrenches from his grasp and the robbers made off in an instant."

"Bosewetter screamed for help, and although the neighborhood in which the robbery occurred is thickly populated, no one came to his rescue until the highwaymen had disappeared.

The neighborhood of Fourteenth and Chambers streets has always been the rendezvous of a notorious gang of hoodlums and loafers. One of them murdered his mother-in-law a few years ago. Another member of the crowd is a son of a well-to-do harness maker. None of them seem to have any visible means of support, and several young men who have been married have been lured from home by them.

BOLD ROBBERY BY FOOTPADS.

Richard Bosewetter Held Up in Broad Daylight.

THIEVES SNATCHED \$1,950.

Is a Messenger for Stifel's Brewery and Was On His Way to the Northwestern Bank.

Richard Bosewetter, a messenger in the employ of the Stifel Brewery, at the corner of Fourteenth and Chambers streets, was knocked down and robbed of \$1,950 in cash and a large amount of checks just before noon Monday.

His assailants were two young men, apparently 22 years of age, neither of whom were known to him. Both made their escape with the money.

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ON BRAZIL'S FRONTIER.

Lively Skirmish Between French Marines and Freebooters.

PARIS, May 27.—The Government has received from the Governor of French Guiana the details of a fight on the frontier territory between French Guiana and Brazil. A man named Cabral, heading a band of Brazilian freebooters, captured a French settler named Trajano, and committed numerous depredations on Frenchmen. The Governor sent a marine detachment to restore order. Cabral fired upon Capt. M. Trajano, who with a party of men approaching under a flag of truce to demand Trajano's release. The body of marines went to the rescue, and in the fight that ensued, the freebooters were driven off, and twenty were wounded. More trouble is feared.

"That the people may come together has been deemed expedient to call together to convention to assemble at Memphis on the 12th and 13th of June, 1895. Every community, church, and organization, and all persons who are represented. It is proposed that this convention shall voice the sentiment of the people of the country, and that the most effective and energetic action. They have no money to employ hirings to drum up delegates from among the people, and the only way to do this is to have our intelligent patriotism is the only fund to which they can appeal.

"The object of this convention is to formulate a definite plan of future action to give direction to the overwhelming volume of public sentiment favoring a return to our original financial institutions, to devise a plan for such a campaign of education that hereafter it will be possible to elect only men of high character and intelligence, and that the people of the nation as are unaware of power and influence which they can appeal.

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DEBS MUST GO BACK TO JAIL.

The Strike Leader Fails to Get a
Reversal of Sentence.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Every Contention of the Government
Sustained in a Unanimous
Opinion.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The United States Supreme Court to-day denied the application of Eugene V. Debs, the strike leader, for a writ of habeas corpus. This is a victory for the Government. No more important question, with the single exception of the income tax, has come before the Supreme Court during the past year. The strike leaders of the American Railway Union to secure a reversal of their sentences to jail by Judge Woods for interfering with the conduct of commerce and the running of the mails in the great railway strike of last summer. The history of the case is still in the public mind, and the most important question is the question of the imprisonment of the A. R. U. officers, because in it is largely involved the principle of a court of right judges having jurisdiction of large interests by virtue of receiverships created by them to prevent labor troubles through the instrumentality of injunctions. Nearly



E. V. DEBS.
one-third of the railway property of the United States being in hands of receivers, and the Post-Dispatch, the present to be established has wide application. Technically the application for writ of habeas corpus and injunctions arises from the case in which the Union, The Co. against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, since the receivership under which the Atchison Co. exercised jurisdiction over the Santa Fe and its allied roads was created in the case.

On the 2d of July, 1894, when the great railway strike was threatening, an injunction was applied to Judge Woods of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois for an injunction against the A. R. U. to prevent it from carrying on the strike. Judge Woods signed the order presented, which was a sweeping one, enjoining the officers of the Union from interfering with the workmen in their efforts to prevent from destroying property; from compelling or inducing the employees of the road to strike, by violence or intimidation, or from aiding or abetting them to do any of the things.

The American Railway Union decreed a strike on the 11th of April, 1894, and the events of those included in the injunction and the events of that strike are matters of general knowledge. The officers of the Union were brought before Judge Woods for contempt of court last December. E. D. Debs, the President, was sentenced to six months in jail, and seven others, G. W. Howard, Sylvester C. L. Riddle, James E. Burns, Wm. E. Burns, Roy W. Goodwin and Martin J. Elliott, were sentenced to three months. It appears that that injunction had been issued by the court to all but four officers, but Judge Woods held that its publications in the newspapers were sufficient service in itself for all of the defendants.

An application was made to the Supreme Court for the release of the eight officers of the Union by a writ of habeas corpus, and the same denied. The officers of the Union have been given their freedom under bail.

Debs and his associates base their application on the grounds that the sentence without indictment and trial by jury was in violation of the constitution, and that it is final and should be affirmed, that the information upon which they were convicted did not show any violation of the injunction. Also that the injunction was void, because the court could not have had power to invoke civil contempt to restrain obstruction to interstate commerce, and the court had no right to enjoin the those who made obstructions to such commerce. The injunction was no better than a criminal proceeding for acts done in violation of the injunction, and the Court having final jurisdiction, its act was not reviewable by the Supreme Court on application for a writ of habeas corpus, and, therefore, the court could take no cognizance and was in effect a bill by the Government of the United States to maintain the injunction and enjoin the violations of the penal code.

The arguments before the Supreme Court by C. S. Darrow and Judge Lyman Trumbull for the defense and General Oliney and Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the Government attracted great attention.

The trial of the court, was read by Justice Brewer and was unanimous, there being no dissenting opinion. All contentions of the Government were sustained. The conclusion of the court was that the Government of the United States had jurisdiction over every foot of soil and over every inch of water within the boundaries of the United States, and that it had over limited powers, it had sovereignty within certain limits, and the right to invoke civil contempt to restrain obstruction to interstate commerce, and the right to enjoin the those who made obstructions to such commerce.

Washington, May 27.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the application in mass last week for leave to file an application for a writ of habeas corpus for W. H. Parkhouse, confined in prison on the charge of defrauding the treasury advertisements in violation of the law passed by the last Congress.

The Supreme Court to-day ordered a new trial in the case of Dan Beard, convicted of murder in Arkansas.

The Miners' Strike.

POCAHONTAS, Va., May 27.—The South-West Virginia Improvement Co. claims that their company is the largest in the state for the strike. Eighty-two men were shipped to Crossley, W. Va., last night to begin work to-day. The miners at that point are to be given a trial, and then the company in their power to prevent mining. McDowell County officials are watching the situation and say they will protect both miners and company. The miners are to be given a trial, and as soon as they are left here this morning to attend the barbeque at Kimball, Va. Delegate Lawler leaves to-morrow to attend the national convention of miners at Columbus on the 29th.

Will Prosecute the Lynchers.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 27.—Judge Bookwalter said that the lynching of John Halls, Jr. and Wm. Royce, due to Gov. Altgeld's pardons, he said the Governor pardoned Dr. Willis Cauble, convicted of perjury, and William Noblett, convicted of being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. The pardon has been circulated, calling all the volunteers to assemble in uniform. It is expected that in the excited condition of the Havana citizens the trial of the Lynchers will be the outcome.

MARTI MAY BE ALIVE.
Cubans in Tampa Think He May Yet
Join Them in This Country.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Tampa says: The Cubans in Tampa think he may yet join them in this country.

Dr. J. S. Kimbrough has removed to 200 Locust st. Hours 8 to 9 a. m. to 2, 7 to 9 p. m.

ones of Volunteers and the authorities over the matter. The former upheld their men and stand that they are not rebels, and that they are the most prominent and influential class on the island to-day only complicates the situation. It is declared that the rebels are the most numerous. Time, education, the acquirement of self-restraint and familiarity with law-abiding characters of the United States should ultimately correct those errors, and the price would be fearful to pay. We should employ an English colloquialism "cut our Gordian knot" and our difficulties will be removed.

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State's Attorney G. S. Wilson is outspoken in denouncing the mob and says that if the trial of the Lynchers fails, the Lynchers will prosecute them vigorously.

Halls and Royce were buried yesterday, the funerals being attended by over 1,000 friends and sympathizers. The Lynchers is the name and anathema of the Lynchers.

DEBS MUST GO
BACK TO JAIL.

The Strike Leader Fails to Get a
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INDIGNANT VOLUNTEERS.

They Resent the Order of Campos Demanding Military Service.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A Herald special from Key West, Fla., says: "The most important news brought by the Havana special is the demand of conscription manifested by the inhabitants of the island over the order of Capt.-Gen. Campos demanding military service from them in the field to suppress the insurrection. It is expected that before the end of the week an open conflict will take place between the

Tampa men that leads them to believe Capt.-Gen. Campos has issued an order to the Cuban people to demand military service from them in the field to suppress the insurrection. It is expected that before the end of the week an open conflict will take place between the

FUTURE OF CUBA.

As Seen by One of the Prominent Men on the Island.

Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1895, by Press Pub. Co.)

HAVANA, Cuba, May 27.—I have inter-



SPANISH VOLUNTEERS IN UNIFORM.

volunteers and the authorities. Gen. Campos' order, as published in the official organ of the Cuban Republic, the *Granma*, requires that all men drafted in Spain between the years 1892 and 1894 and who are now enrolled in the militia throughout Cuba, shall be called to the colors and their services to be assigned to regular regiments of service in the interior. Those refusing to appear are to be tried by Court Martial and if found guilty will be tried by the *Principales* and the *Regimiento de Voluntarios* will be held responsible for every man in his command. The volunteers who have been conscripted into the *Regimiento de Voluntarios* will be held responsible for every man in his command.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER.CHARLES H. JONES,
Editor and Manager,
Office 518 Olive Street.

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Chicago office, 48 The Rockery.
S. C. Beekwith, Agent Foreign Advertising.

A Sworn Statement

OF
Circulation

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis—25.

ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1885.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo., G. W. Jones, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the regular editions of the Post-Dispatch last week—the third week in May—after deducting all spoiled and lost-over copies, averaged more than 82,000 copies per day, and that the daily average since May 1 has exceeded 81,000 copies.

G. W. JONES, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public within and for the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, qualified for a term expiring on the 9th day of December, 1888, the 24th day of May, 1885. EDWARD BUELTZEL, (Seal.) Notary Public, City of St. Louis.

THE REAL MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The first Memphis convention was a class convention. The second, called by the Bimetallists for June 12, will be a people's convention. It is doubtful if ten delegates to the so-called "sound money" convention were chosen at gatherings where as many as twenty persons participated. The second convention will have behind it an undoubted majority of the voters of the country.

The call for the June Convention, published elsewhere, sounds the key-note of the currency battle of the future. It pronounces decisively and unequivocally for genuine bimetallism, the free coinage of gold and silver, but it also recognizes the fact to which the Post-Dispatch had already called attention, that in this battle which the Cleveland Administration has forced, a larger and even more vital question than that of bimetallism is involved. This question is, Shall the Government exercise the sovereign prerogative of furnishing the money of the people, or shall it abdicate its sovereignty and transfer it to private corporations and individuals? To the war cry, "The Government must go out of the banking business," the League responds, "The banks shall go out of the governing business."

This is the real, vital, fundamental issue, of which the free coinage of silver is an essential part but not the whole. Now that the long postponed currency battle is on, the people should not rest content until they have restored to the government its sovereign prerogative as the sole coiner and issuer of money, and confined the banks to their proper function of receiving deposits and making discounts.

Who furnishes the money of the people is the people's ruler.

JOHN BULL'S IDEA.

The secret of the British Government's opposition to bimetallism was made perfectly clear by the following sentence in the memorial of the English gold monetarists, submitted last week to Sir William Vernon Harcourt:

The experience of nearly eighty years has convinced us that this system is in every respect suited to our wants and that under it the commercial supremacy of Great Britain and the financial ascendancy of London have been established and maintained.

The inordinate greed and selfishness which lie at the bottom of the plot to demonetize silver and keep it demonetized are revealed in this confession of the object of the propaganda in favor of the single gold standard. The selfish policy it urges is dictated by a class of men who know no law except that of greed and who ignore all principles of justice and humanity in maintaining a financial ascendancy which enables them to control the money and thus absorb the wealth of the world. It is the policy of the Kings of Finance who have used the money power to impose it upon the commercial nations.

But there are gratifying signs of revolt in England against this policy of greed and oppression in the interest of the money lender. Many British statesmen are taking broader and juster views of the duty of the government and are protesting against the sacrifice of the people, the commercial and producing classes to the financiers. Some of the wisest of the financiers now see the inevitable end of their policy of greed and are favoring concession to bimetallism.

In the list of members of the British Bimetallist League are Henry Gibbs, a director of the Bank of England, and Mr. Liddell, its ex-Governor; Arthur Balfour, the leader of the Conservatives; the Dukes of Abercorn, Fife and Beaufort; Jacob Bright, M. P., Sir Lepold Griffin, Henniker Weston, Lord Rowton, and others. The ex-Attorney-General Sir Henry James and Henry Chaplin, The

bankers and business men in its membership embrace such leaders as Thomas Baring, Charles and Alfred Hoare, Sir Thomas Sutherland and Sir Samuel Montagu. Even the English Rothschilds are said to be in sympathy with the League.

But while the bimetallic sentiment is growing in England the allies of the British gold men in this country are doing all in their power to offset it and to perpetuate the system which maintains the financial ascendancy of London.

If Mr. Cleveland has his way it is evident that in a short time the United States will be the chief bulwark of the gold standard.

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The three afternoon papers which are engaged in a tempestuous competition for second place have each put up \$1,000 as a forfeit. The Evening Tribune deposed its \$1,000 with the German Savings Institution and challenges its competitors to a circulation showing. It had no sooner done so than they took down their offers and withdrew their challenges. Under these circumstances it seems plain that the Tribune must be awarded the position of first in its class.

While the fight was on at Jefferson City the Lobby's Own crept into a hole and maintained the silence of cowardice. Now it creeps out to apologize for the Lobby on the ground that it was not lobby influence that defeated fellow-servant legislation but the efforts of those who tried to beat down the defiant forces of corruption and to awaken in the seared consciences of lobby-ridden legislators some sense of their duty to the welfare of St. Louis.

The cable announcement that Russian troops have crossed the frontier of Manchuria, with the ultimate intention of overrunning and subduing Korea, is probably untrue. If it be true, it is to be hoped that Japan will tear up the revised treaty of Shimonoseki and fight out now the question of supremacy in Eastern Asia.

In such a contest the sympathies of the civilized world would be with Japan. In spite of the Port Arthur horror, Japan is to-day a more civilized country than Russia and her government immensely more progressive. It would be a disaster to civilization itself if the ignorant and barbaric autocracy that strides the North of Europe and Asia like a colossus should reap the chief advantages of the war which has demonstrated that the power of China is in a state of collapse.

It is practically certain that if Japan will fight, she can beat the Russians as thoroughly if not as quickly as she beat the Chinese. The utmost strength of the Russian army in Eastern Siberia is 26,000. A month ago 6,000 troops started at Ossava for the Pacific Coast, but it will be five months before they can reach Vladivostok. Japan can easily place 200,000 first-class and thoroughly equipped soldiers in the field. And her fleet in the East is stronger and probably better manned than that of Russia.

If a war were begun because of Russian aggression, neither Germany nor France would be permitted by their people to help Russia, and Japan would have England's moral support, if not her active help.

Let Japan fight. Chinese barbarism must not be replaced by Russian.

FIREMEN AND POLITICS.

Chief Swingsley denies that in the many changes he contemplates making in the force of the Fire Department he will be governed by political considerations. It is to be hoped that he will not and it is only fair to give him a chance to prove his sincerity.

But the fact that many changes are to be made on the accession of a new chief and the rumors of strong political pressure to provide places for Republican henchmen give a disquieting impression of the possibilities of an abuse of the appointive power in the selection of firemen.

It is certain that when changes are made in the department the politicians of the party to which the chief belongs will exert all the influence they can command to control them. It is doubtful if any man who owes his promotion to the head of the department to a political chief can resist political influence in the selection of his subordinates. The fact that the department has been, or at least the new chief thinks it has been, demoralized and its efficiency impaired by the appointment and retention of unfit men proves the possibility of and tendency towards abuse.

There is no department of the municipal government, except, possibly, the Police Department, in which there is such strong reason for complete disengagement from politics in appointments and management as the Fire Department. Of all the branches of municipal service this demands efficiency as the sole test of fitness. It is here that competency and discipline are of the utmost importance, and political pull is fatal to both.

The situation in the department emphasizes the wisdom of putting it beyond the power of any chief to permit politics to influence his selections of men. The Fire Department should be placed by law on the merit system.

QUEER JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

Commending an article on the money question contributed by Maj. T. B. Branch to the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, the New York Evening Post says:

Maj. Branch's first step towards financial reform would be to retire the greenbacks. He would call in \$100,000,000 immediately and redeem them with that amount of gold now in the Treasury. Then he would sell \$200,000,000 of bonds at the lowest possible rate of interest and redeem the rest. Bravo, Maj. Branch! This sounds like the Democracy of Andrew Jackson.

This proposition simply means the substitution of a dear currency controlled by banks for a cheap currency controlled by the Government. For the greenbacks which cost the people nothing, Maj. Branch and the Evening Post would substitute a currency issued by the banks at a high rate of interest and secured by bonds on which the people pay more interest. The banks would thus be enabled to squeeze double interest out of the people and at the same time control the currency and the money market.

The greatest achievement of Andrew Jackson as President was the crushing of the power of the United States Banks and the complete disengagement of the Government from the banks. Of all Amer-

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FIREMEN AND POLITICS.

Chief

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

If to Be a Drug Clerk



is your desire,
the quickest and surest way
to obtain a position
is through

Post-Dispatch
Wants.

20 WORDS AND 5 CENTS WILL FIND IT.

Any Drug Store is authorized to receive
ads. for the Post-Dispatch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional
line, 5 cents.
ANY drug store is authorized to receive want
advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Boy of 15 wants sit. in office or store. Add. D. 131, this office.

BOY—Wants position in office; can furnish good
reference. Address K 131, this office.

BOY—Situation wanted by a boy 16 years old;
would like to work in office or store. Add. D. 131, this office.

BAKER—First hand bread and cake baker (single)
and baker in the country or city. Add. Robert Wabash, 920 Wabash st.

BRASS MOULDER—Situation by first-class brass
moulder; 5 years' experience; can give good ref-
erences. Address B 131, this office.

CARPENTER—Wanted; jobbing will work for
a carpenter; tool and good workman. Add. L 129, this office.

COLLECTOR—An experienced installment collector
is open for engagements; best references. Address
G 131, this office.

ELECTRIC MACHINIST—Wanted position as
electric machinist; can handle any kind of elec-
tric machinery; good reference given. Add. Y. M.
C. A. East St. Louis, Ill.

FIREMAN—Sit. by good, steady, sober man; can
fix down draft or any furnace, etc. as required.
Address boy of 16, John T. Ransome, 12 S. 17th st.

MAN—Good responsible man wants a trade to
drive and sell. Address T. 1710 Division st.

MAN—Young man with position in wholesale
grocery house; 3 years exp. Add. H. 131, this
office.

MAN—Situation by young man of 21 to learn the
baker's trade. Call or address F. Hauberg, 1802
North Market st.

MAN—Situation by a young man to learn the drug
business; good object; best of references. Add.
D. 131, this office.

MAN—Situation by young man of 21 in any kind of
wholesale house to learn general office work and
to do advertising; can give bond if required. Add.
D. 131, this office.

PAINTER AND PAINTER—Wants work by the
day or by the job; clean. Add. 25 S. 6th st.

PRINTER WANTED—A printer for a short while.
1120 Pine st., third floor.

PATTERNS—Situation wanted by metal pat-
ternmaker. Address C 131, this office.

PORTER—Wanted, situation as porter, can mark
and pack. Best of references. Address G 131, this
office.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—Telegraph operator
wants position; can operate typewriter. Address
P 134, this office.

TELEGRAPHIC—Married man, 26, telegrapher
and typewriter; 6 years in railroad office, wants
position; good refs.; own machine. Add. S. 117,
this office.

YOUNG MAN—Wants situation of any kind; will-
ing to work. Add. D. 131, this office.

Bragg's Station

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH
SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market street;
open through the summer; instruction thorough
and practical; all salaries are moderate. For re-
ferrals and particulars, address Dr. W. M. Car-
penter, principal.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

5 cents per line each insertion.

ANY DRUG STORE is authorized to receive want
advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

ARE YOU OUT OF WORK? Why not learn barber trade,
investigate particular; catalogue mailed. St.
Louis Barber College, 519 N. 6th st.

BOY WANTED—Boy with experience of carriage
painting. 2440 Cleveland st.

BILLBOY WANTED—Bill boy at Moyer Hotel,
Pine and 5th and 9th.

BOY WANTED—Bright, best boy about 12 years
old. Constitutional Medical Co., 304 N. 6th st.

BROOM SWERS WANTED—First-class broom
swers; none need apply but sober experienced
men; to such steady employment will be given.
Apply at factory, 625 S. 6th st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—One that has had ex-
perience in book and door accounts preferred,
and good references; must be sober and reliable
recommended; state former employer. Add. A. 122, who
will be glad to give bond.

CARPENTERS AND CAR BUILDERS WANTED—
At St. Charles (Mo.) Car Works.

CHAIR REPAIRER WANTED—At Ubrig's Cave,
2800 Washington av. Bring tools.

HOD-CARRIERS are requested to stay away from
St. Louis, as there is a strike on hand. D. J.
Kelly, President.

MAN WANTED—An intelligent man of good ap-
pearance and address. 512 Security building.

MEN WANTED—Thirty men on Maryland and
Newstead. John Wheaten.

MEN WANTED—Men on Julian and De海底ment
ave. M. J. Sullivan.

MEN WANTED—Men who wish to leave city to
handle reliable business. Room 111, 506 Chestnut.

PATTERNS—WANTED—Pattermaker to
work on metal patterns. Carondelet Found-
ry Co., 512 S. King's highway.

STOCK CLERK WANTED—Experienced stock clerk
for a large goods department. J. B.
Sickles Saddlery Co.

SLEASER WANTED—Salesman well acquainted
with steel goods to communicate to retail grocer.
Address K 134, this office.

SOLICITOR WANTED—First-class collector for re-
tail confectionery to solicit family trade. Ad-
dress O 134, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—To sell a fine line of in-
bitricting oils, greases, pomade; exclusively or
as a specialty. No address necessary. Address
The Tion Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

TEAMSTER WANTED—Good white man as team-
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CITY NEWS.

Private mafers skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsmore, 214 Pine.

Dr. E. C. Chase.
Sixth and Locust. Set of teeth, \$2.

EXILE HONECK.

A Native Missourian's Grievance Against the Hawaiian Republic. SEATTLE, Wash., May 27.—Frank Honeck, a native of Missouri, has forwarded to Secretary Gresham a claim for \$50,000 damages against the Hawaiian Government. He says he went to Hawaii in 1882 and was one of the militia, gaining a medal as the best marksman in the service. W. O. Smith, the attorney general, employed him as a special service agent to the governor of an island. He got evidence against the small vessel, Wimannale, and said that on Jan. 6, 1880, when that vessel was at Honolulu, he was summoned to Smith's office and given an order to swear out warrants for the arrest of Capt. Davies of the Wimannale and his crew. Not being able to find Capt. Smith, he went to the office of Capt. Ferdinand C. Fisher, commander of the militia, who caused the arrests. Next day Honeck went into the field and did not have an opportunity to talk with his father. When he did so Smith was angry because he had not told first, refused to hear explanation, and ten days later he was arrested and the charge was that he had been a spy. No charge was made and he was refused communication with the American Consul. He was finally released and he has been a citizen of the United States for thirty-five years, guilty or innocent. He chose the former alternative and was given an honorable discharge from the army.

For the People's Good.

The most wonderful remedy of the age has been brought into prominence during the past few years by a St. Louisian who has spent both time and fortune in impressing upon the unfortunate and sickly the benefits to them in using his remedy. For years Dr. Albert Niggemann spent days and nights in his laboratory with the end in view of giving the people a panacea for all illness, pains, etc. That he has succeeded, is evident, from the fact that after many years of study and labor, he at last successfully brings forth his now celebrated Black Tonic.

Black Tonic has cured more ills than can be chronicled and Dr. Niggemann especially desires those who have been under the care of physicians for many years, and who have received no benefits or cures from their treatment, to give his Black Tonic a trial. He has hundreds of testimonials on file in his office, room 201, Mermod-Jaccard building, corner Broadway and Locust streets, and can convince any sufferer that Black Tonic is the boon they have been seeking. Black Tonic is especially effective in the cure of all kidney, liver, blood and skin diseases. The offices of the Black Tonic Medicine Company, room 201, Mermod-Jaccard Building, are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and all the sick are positively free.

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Howard's body was laid out in Liberty Avenue on his horse and in a few hours the report spread through the ward that his ghost had been seen riding his favorite horse. The ghost was seen again.

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A number of Americans were present, including Mrs. Walden Pell and the Countess of Castellane. The Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and the Princess Goritschoff were also in the audience.

The "HUMAN INCUBATOR."

A Sedalia Man Wagers He Can Hatch Egg in His Pocket.

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SEDALIA, Mo., May 27.—Joe Whitehead, employee at the Sedalia Egg Co., has made a new wager. He has bet \$100 that he can hatch an egg by carrying it in his pocket for a guinea egg a month. He sleeps with the egg under his pillow, and has been dubbed the "human incubator."

Attention T. P. A.

Members of the T. P. A. who intend to accompany the special train which will leave St. Louis, May 31, at 8:00 p.m., via the Iron Mountain, Cotton Belt and International Routes, should call at the City Ticket Office of either of the above lines and reserve their sleeping car space. This is very important, as arrangements must be made in advance for the number of Pullman cars needed.

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T. P. A. Convention, San Antonio.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company will sell excursion tickets, St. Louis to San Antonio and return, at rate of \$22.50 for trains of May 31 and June 1, limited to fifteen days. Extension of additional fifteen days may be obtained by depositing ticket with agent of terminal line, San Antonio. Call at ticket office, 103 N. Broadway, or Union Station.

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Theft.

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Sold throughout the world, and especially by English agents, in all continental cities. British agents, 100 New Bond Street, London, W. 1, S. A. and Canadian agent, See Page 2, St. Louis, U. S. A.

ALLEGED SON OF AN EARL.

A Penniless Steerage Passenger on the Steamship Paris.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A young man who arrived at Ellis Island Saturday from the steerage of the steamship Paris and was detained because he had no money, informed the Board of Immigration yesterday that he was an Earl. His father, he said, was Bernard Staples Percival, Earl of Carnarvon. His father, he said, was made a member of Parliament from Cardiff for the constituency of Cardiff and Bristol fifteen times. The young man told the board further that his father, after being a widower thirteen years, married again, and that his mother was a widow. She was only 22 years of age. The young man said he had several disagreements with his young step-mother and two brothers, and that he had left home. He remained with some friends of the family until he sailed for this country. He came in the steerage so as to elude any search for his father by the father. His father, he said, has iron mines and steel mills in the Dowlais, Swansea, Neath and Britton Ferry. He also said that he had a cousin named Harry, a retired soldier, who holds an office in the New York office of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The young fellow, who is dressed in a mechanic's Sunday clothes, was detained for further examination. His story is not generally believed.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Cuticura.

When she became ill, she slept for Cuticura.

When she had Children, she gave them Cuticura.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while toothache.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The Senate Committee on Rules has been called to meet Saturday afternoon for the purpose of considering a resolution introduced by Senator T. C. McRae, of Missouri, that the proper ventilation of the Senate chamber and the lighting of the Senate wing of the Capitol be speedily and permanently cured.

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